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FOLKESTONE

BOROUGH AND PORT
OF

FOLKESTONE

HEALTH
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ANNUAL REPORT

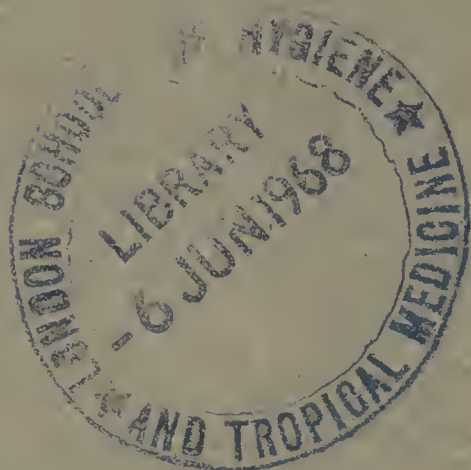
FOR

1953

R. F. H. McELLIGOTT, M.B., Ch.B.,

Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer.

68016



INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Ambulance Service	14	Moveable dwellings	37
Births, Live and Still	8	Mumps	41
Chickenpox	40	National Assistance Act, 1948	15
Children, Care of	16	Notices, service of	22
<i>Clinics :</i>		Nursing Homes	16
Maternity and Child Welfare	13	Old People, Care of	15
Complaints	21	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	41
<i>Deaths :</i>		Pneumonia, Influenzal and Primary	41
Causes of and ages at	9	Pet Animals Act, 1951	37
Infant	11	Poliomyelitis—Infantile Paralysis	41
Maternal	11	<i>Preamble :</i>	
Defects remedied (housing, etc.)	22	Medical Officer of Health	5
Diphtheria	40	Chief Sanitary Inspector	20
Disinfection and Disinfestation	24	<i>Port :</i>	
Drainage and Sewerage	18	Aliens, Medical Inspection of	52
Dysentery, Bacillary	40	Food Inspection	54
Employment	7	Infectious disease	50
Encephalitis, Acute	40	Inland barge traffic	49
Erysipelas	40	Malaria in ships	50
<i>Factory Acts 1937 and 1948 :</i>		Nuisances, inspection for	51
Defects found and remedied	36	Plague, measures against	50
Inspections	35	Preamble of Port Medical Officer	47
Outworkers	36	P.H. (Ships) Regs. 1952	49
<i>Food and Drugs Act, 1938 :</i>		P.H. (Imported Food) Regs. 1937	54
Action re adverse reports	31	Rodents, measures against	51
Samples for chemical examination	29	Shell Fish Regulations	52
<i>Food Premises :</i>		Shipping, amount of	49
Statistical details	28	Shipping, character of	49
Defects remedied	28	Smallpox	49
<i>Food Supplies :</i>		Venereal disease	50
Food and Drugs condemned, summary	25	Water supply	49
Food hygiene	26	Public Cleansing	18
Ice Cream	27	Puerperal Pyrexia	42
Inspection of meat, etc.	24	Report of C.S.I.	20
Food Poisoning	42	Returns—Registrar-General	10
Gastro-Enteritis	41	Rivers and Streams	18
German Measles	41	<i>Rodent Control :</i>	
Health Committee	3	Sewer Control	37
Health Services	13	Surface Control	38
Hospitals	13	Sanitary Accommodation	24
Housing	18, 34	Scarlet Fever	42
Ice-Cream	27	Shops Act, 1950	34
Immunization, Diphtheria	14	Smallpox	42
<i>Infectious Disease :</i>		Staff, Members of	2
Notified cases, summary	45	<i>Statistics :</i>	
Ward distribution	46	Comparative table	12
Influenza	41	General	7
Inspections, summary of visits made	21	Vital	8
Laboratory facilities	15	Summary of Health Report	4
Legal proceedings	39	<i>Tables :</i>	
Licensed premises	29	Deaths, causes of and ages at	9
Malaria "Relapse"	41	Deaths infant	11
Maternal mortality	11	Typhoid Fever	42
Measles	41	<i>Tuberculosis :</i>	
Medical examinations	16	Cases on the register	43
Meningitis	41	Chest Clinic, attendance at	44
Mental health	15	New cases and mortality	43
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	40	Occupation of patients	44
Meteorology	55	Prevention of	43
<i>Milk :</i>		Vaccination	15
Chemical quality	32	Venereal Disease	16
Bacteriological Examination	33	<i>Water Supply :</i>	
Biological tests	33	Bacteriological examination	17
Milk and Dairies	32	Chemical Examination	17
Milk (Special Designation) Regulations	32	Whooping Cough	42

STAFF

<i>Name of Officer</i>	<i>Nature of Appointment</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>
R. F. H. McElligott	Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer and Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time).	29.12.50\$	M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
J. H. Campbell	Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens (Part-time).	16.4.51	M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
H. Yates	Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens (Part-time).	8.10.52	M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
L. H. Vale	Senior Sanitary Inspector of Borough and Port. Assistant Officer under P.H. (Imported Food) Regs., 1937. Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	1.10.49	*M.R.San.I., Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.
L. F. Pattman	Deputy Sanitary Inspector of Borough and Port. Assistant Officer under P.H. (Imported Food) Regs. 1937. Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	5.11.28	*A.R.San.I., Cert.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
A. Stubbs	Additional Sanitary Inspector. Port Health Inspector. Assistant Officer under P.H. (Imported Food) Regs., 1937. Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	1.2.45	*Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.
A. Colgan	do.	3.12.51	*M.R.San.I., Cert.S.I.B.
A. G. Hagedorn	do.	27.5.52	*Cert.S.I.B. M.S.I.A.
Mrs. D. Summerfield	Nurse-Attendant, Medical Inspection of Aliens. (Part-time).	1937	S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V. and S.N. Cert. of R.S.I.

\$ Dr. McElligott has held Warrant of Appointment as Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens since 28th October, 1949.

* Also hold Cert. of R.S.I. as "Inspector of Meat and other Foods."

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(Appointed : 21st May, 1952)

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(Alderman John Moncrieff, J.P.)

Chairman :

ALDERMAN MRS. M. IRELAND.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR L. C. ALDRIDGE.

Members :

ALDERMAN A. S. LAMPARD.

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. BOURNE.

„ G. J. R. EKE.

„ H. W. GILL.

„ MRS. E. S. HOOLE, J.P.

„ F. E. JOHNSON.

„ H. LARNER.

„ T. W. WILLIAMS.

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COUNCILLOR MRS. E. BOURNE.

„ I. W. L. EVELYN.

„ L. V. FOWLER.

„ H. W. GILL (Died 25th November, 1953).

„ MRS. E. S. HOOLE, J.P.

„ H. LARNER.

„ L. A. P. SLADE.

„ T. W. WILLIAMS.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH REPORT, 1953.

Borough	...	...	...	...	BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE
Area	...	...	...	...	4,006 acres
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1953	...	...	...	...	£546,724
General Rate	...	...	...	...	23/8d.
Probable product of penny rate	...	...	...	...	£2,180

Population (Registrar-General) 1953.

Estimate mid-year Home Population (including non-civilians)	...	...	43,560
Density of Home Population	...	...	10.8 persons to an acre.

Total Births.

Live Births	...	...	590 (539 legitimate, 51 illegitimate).
Still Births	...	...	19 (18 legitimate, 1 illegitimate).

Live Birth Rate.

Total	...	...	13.54 per 1,000 Home Population.
Corrected	...	...	14.33 per 1,000 Home Population.
(Area comparability factor : 1.06).			

Total Deaths.

Total Deaths	...	...	554 (255 males, 299 females).
Total Infant Deaths	...	...
Under 1 year of age	...	...	20 (7 males, 13 females).
Under 4 weeks of age	...	...	14 (5 males, 9 females).
(included in total figure of 20 infant deaths).			

Death Rate.

Total	...	...	12.71 per 1,000 Home Population.
Corrected	...	...	10.17 per 1,000 Home Population.
(Area comparability factor : 0.80).			

Infant Mortality Rate. (Under 1 year).

Total Infant Death Rate	...	...	33.9 per 1,000 live births.
Legitimate Infants	...	...	33.4 per 1,000 legitimate live births.
Illegitimate Infants	...	...	39.2 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.
Cancer Death Rate	...	...	2.29 per 1,000 Home Population.
Phthisis Death Rate	...	...	0.20 per 1,000 Home Population.
Maternal Mortality	...	...	0.02 per 1,000 Home Population.

Total Deaths from :

Diphtheria	...	...	Nil.
Influenza	...	...	11
Maternal Causes	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	10
Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	9

12th August, 1954.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH
OF FOLKESTONE.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary state of the Borough and Port of Folkestone during 1953.

The Registrar General's estimated population, including H.M. Forces stationed in the area, was 43,560, which is a slight increase on the estimated figure for 1952 (43,310).

There were 11,891 dwellings on the rate book which gives an average of 3.66 persons per dwelling, as compared with 3.19 for England and Wales (1951 Census).

The Birth Rate was 14.33 per 1,000 Home Population compared with 15.5 for England and Wales and is approximately the same as for 1952. (14.32 per 1,000).

The Birth Rate in the Borough has shown a gradual decrease since the peak of 23 in 1947.

The Death Rate has also shown a gradual decrease during the past 10 years and the corrected rate of 10.17 per 1,000 Home Population compares favourably with 11.4 for England and Wales.

The Infant Mortality was 33.9 per 1,000 live births compared with 26.8 in 1952, and 26.8 for England and Wales.

Two-thirds of the infant deaths were due to Congenital Malformation, and Prematurity. Infection caused 3 deaths.

Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis).

There was more infectious disease in 1953 compared with 1952.

Comparison of the main diseases is as follows :—

			1951	1952	1953
Scarlet Fever	...	...	24	66	33
Whooping Cough	...	...	323	26	230
Measles	...	...	854	37	933
Dysentery	...	...	5	8	17
Pneumonia	...	...	121	60	75
Diphtheria	...	...	2	—	—

There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough or Measles.

There has again been a decrease in the number of children receiving primary inoculation against Diphtheria—540 in 1953 compared with 634 in 1952, but the percentage of children who had completed a course of immunisation since January 1st, 1939, was 70.8 % compared with 70 % in 1952.

No cases of Diphtheria occurred in the Borough for the second year in succession.

Vaccinations against Smallpox have again shown a decrease as will be seen from the following figures :—

		1950	1951	1952	1953
Vaccinated	...	416	656	508	450
Re-vaccinated	...	125	284	191	90

Four cases of Paralytic Poliomyelitis occurred, of which two died.

One maternal death occurred in a total of 609 (live and still) births.

The number of primary cases of Tuberculosis was 44 (32 pulmonary and 12 non-pulmonary) which was an increase on the previous year (25 in 1952). There were 10 deaths from this disease, compared with 12 in 1952. The death rate from Tuberculosis was 0.23 per 1,000 Home Population compared with 0.20 for England and Wales.

Housing.

Fifty-nine cases were investigated, with reference to hygienic conditions, chronic illness, etc.

Where necessary priority recommendations for rehousing were made which were always given the most sympathetic consideration by the Housing Committee.

Old People.

Conditions were investigated in 11 cases, and where necessary help was given in expediting admission to suitable hospitals.

In this connection the co-operation of the Old People's Welfare Committee was much appreciated.

During the year a scheme for providing attendance at their homes at night for Old People was inaugurated by the Old People's Welfare Committee, in conjunction with my Department, and this has proved a great success in filling an urgent need.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

In view of considerable recent building development in the N.E. of Folkestone, with consequent addition to the population for that area, there is an urgent need for a new Maternity and Child Welfare Centre to serve the Creteway Down Estate. The matter has been taken up by the County Medical Officer and it is hoped that an additional Centre will be provided in the near future.

I must again draw attention to Section 47 of the National Assistance Act as under existing conditions it is virtually impossible to put this into effect, since it has not yet been defined who is to undertake the removal of a patient under the Section.

In conclusion I have to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their support in the work during the year, and also to express my appreciation of the co-operation of other Departments of the Corporation.

I would also like to acknowledge with thanks the help and hard work of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. L. H. Vale, and other members of the staff during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. F. H. McELLIGOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

Part I.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area : land and inland water—Census, 1951	...	4,006 acres
Home Population : Registrar-General, 1953	...	43,560
Number of inhabited house and flats, etc.	...	11,891 appx.
Rateable Value	... ..	£546,724
Sum represented by a penny rate	... ..	£2,180

Employment in Folkestone.

The following brief report on the employment position in Folkestone during 1953 has been supplied by the Manager of the local Employment Exchange :—

Employment in the town was maintained at a high level during 1953. New manufacturing industries continued to expand : the 1953 holiday season was a very satisfactory one from the employment standpoint : projects outside the town, such as sea defence work, absorbed a fair amount of local labour. Unemployment was considerably lower than expected and in fact the unemployed figures throughout the year were an improvement on the corresponding months in 1952.

The total number of insured workpeople in 1953 was approximately 17,000. The chief industries in the town were (1) Hotel and Catering, (2) the Distributive Trades, (3) Building and Civil Engineering, (4) Transport and Communications, (5) Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, (6) Motor Manufacture and Repair, (7) Central and Local Government Service.

Unemployment was subject to the usual seasonal fluctuations, ranging from 876 in January, 1953, to 262 in July and August, and up again to 687 by December. Building operatives formed the largest male unemployed group, and hotel workers the largest female. Turnover of labour, particularly in the season, was usually rapid and the greater part of those unemployed were out of work for less than 8 weeks.

Employment opportunities were principally in the building industry for men and in catering and similar seasonal openings for women. During the year, 1,562 men were placed by the Employment Exchange in local employment and 680 men in employment in other districts. Also, 1,158 women were placed locally and 40 in other districts.

There were 597 men and 95 women registered as substantially disabled under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944. Of these, the numbers unemployed varied considerably, ranging from 82 in January to 34 in August. Courses of vocational training and industrial rehabilitation were provided from time to time during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1953.

(After correction for inward and outward transfers).

				<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Live Births :	Legitimate	...	...	539	256	283
	Illegitimate	...	...	51	24	27
	TOTAL	...	...	590	280	310
Still Births :	Legitimate	...	...	18	8	10
	Illegitimate	...	...	1	1	—
	TOTAL	...	...	19	9	10

Birth Rate :

Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population :—

Total	...	...	...	13.54
Corrected	...	...	...	14.33

(Area Comparability Factor : 1.06)

Death Rate :

Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population :—

Total	...	...	...	12.71
Corrected	...	...	...	10.17

(Area Comparability Factor : 0.80)

Infant Mortality Rate :

(a) Under 1 yr. of age			<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	...	...	18	6	12
Illegitimate	...	...	2	1	1
TOTAL	...	...	20	7	13

(b) Under 4 weeks of age.

(Included in (a) above).

Legitimate	...	...	13	4	9
Illegitimate	...	...	1	1	—
TOTAL	...	...	14	5	9

All infants per 1,000 live births 33.9

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... 33.4

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... 39.2

Deaths from :

Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	100
Influenza	...	...	...	11
Maternal Causes	...	...	...	1

Deaths from Notifiable Diseases :

Pneumonia	...	...	...	10
Tuberculosis :				
Pulmonary	...	...	...	9
Other forms	...	...	...	1

DEATHS—1953.

Causes of, and ages at, death during the year 1953.

CAUSE			All Ages		Under 1 yr.		1-2 yrs		3-4 yrs		5-14 yrs		15-24 yrs		25-44 yrs		45-64 yrs		65 and over	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	T.B. respiratory	...	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	3	—
2.	T.B. other	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic dis.	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Ac. Poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	7	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm,... lung, bronchus	...	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	1
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	10	—
13.	Malignant neoplasm ... uterus	...	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	26	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	7	13	16
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
16.	Diabetes	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	31	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	16	26	45
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	38	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	27	20
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	9
20.	Other heart disease	...	53	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	5	45	63
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	10
22.	Influenza	...	4	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
23.	Pneumonia	...	4	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
24.	Bronchitis	...	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	8	3
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malfor- mations	...	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	21	31	2	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	14	18
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
34.	All other accidents	...	*5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
35.	Suicide	...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS			255	299	7	13	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	10	6	60	59	174	220

* One male adult found drowned—age unknown.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS—1953.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality and Case-rates
for Certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1953. Provisional
figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (inc. London)</i>	<i>160 Smaller Towns (Res- ident Pop. 25,000-50,000 1951 Census</i>	<i>London Admin- istrative County</i>	<i>Folkestone</i>
	<i>Rates per 1,000 Home Population.</i>				
BIRTHS					
Live births	15.5	17.0	15.7	17.5	14.33 (corrected)
Still births	0.35 22.4(a)	0.43 24.8 (a)	0.34 21.4 (a)	0.38 21.0 (a)	0.43 31.2 (a)
DEATHS					
All Causes	11.4	12.2	11.3	12.5	10.17
Typhoid and paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Whooping cough ...	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	—
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Tuberculosis	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.24	0.23
Influenza	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.25
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis (in- cluding polioencephali- tis)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Pneumonia	0.55	0.59	0.52	0.64	0.23
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)					
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Paratyphoid fever ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	—
Scarlet fever	1.39	1.50	1.44	1.02	0.75
Whooping cough ...	3.58	3.72	3.38	3.30	5.27
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	—
Erysipelas	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.43
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	12.36	11.27	12.32	8.09	21.42
Pneumonia	0.84	0.92	0.76	0.73	1.72
Acute poliomyelitis (in- cluding polioencephali- tis)					
Paralytic	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.09
Non-paralytic	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	—
Food poisoning	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.38	0.25
Puerperal pyrexia ...	18.23 (a)	24.33 (a)	12.46 (a)	28.61 (a)	14.77
	<i>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</i>				
DEATHS					
All causes under 1 year of age	26.8 (b)	30.8	24.3	24.8	33.9
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age ...	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	—

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Per 1,000 related live births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY, 1953.
Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns,

<i>Cause of Death</i>	England and Wales			FOLKESTONE	
	<i>Number of Deaths</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</i>	<i>Rates per million women aged 15-44</i>	<i>Number of Deaths</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</i>
Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	68	0.10	1	—	—
Abortion with toxæmia	7	0.01		—	—
Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	166	0.24		—	—
Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	90	0.13	3	—	—
Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	30	0.04		—	—
Abortion with sepsis	39	0.06		—	—
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	125	0.18	4	1	1.64

INFANT DEATHS DURING 1953.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 Week.	1 to 2 Weeks.	2 to 3 Weeks.	3 to 4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	1 to 3 Months.	3 to 6 Months.	6 to 9 Months.	9 to 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 yr.
Accidental Asphyxia... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Birth Injury	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformations	3	1	1	—	5	1	—	—	—	6
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Prematurity	6	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
TOTALS	11	1	2	—	14	3	3	—	—	20

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following gives comparative statistics of some of the more important items for the past ten years.

Rate per 1,000 Home Population unless otherwise stated.

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<i>Notifications of Infectious Disease:</i>										
Diphtheria ...	0.66	1.35	0.55	0.03	Nil	0.04	0.02	0.04	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever ...	1.23	2.41	1.28	1.04	0.90	1.29	1.05	0.53	1.52	0.75
Measles ...	0.92	12.70	8.53	5.17	2.77	22.83	2.86	18.88	0.85	21.42
<i>Births :</i>										
No. of Births ...	366	540	812	952	808	722	698	701	608	590
Birth Rate ...	18	19	22	23	19	17	15	15	14	14
<i>Deaths :</i>										
No. of Deaths ...	331	410	439	574	356	608	636	619	582	554
Death Rate ...	17	15	12	14	12	11.9*	12*	11.7*	11.5*	10.1*
<i>Infant Deaths :</i> (Under 1 year)										
No. of Deaths ...	15	27	19	29	29	14	21	16	16	20
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births ...	40	50	23	30	35	19	30	22	26	33.9
<i>Illegitimate Infants:</i>										
No. of Illegitimate Births ...	38	61	74	86	80	42	44	51	46	51
Rate per 1,000 total Live Births	103.8	112.9	91.1	91.4	99.0	58.1	63.1	72.7	75.6	86.44
No. of Illegitimate Deaths (Under 1 yr)	1	6	2	5	5	Nil	2	1	2	2
Death Rate per 1,000 Illegi- timate Births ...	26.3	98.3	27.0	58.1	62.5	Nil	45.4	19.6	43.5	39.2
<i>Deaths from Diarrhoea under two years of age ...</i>	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	1	1	1	1	Nil	Nil
<i>Maternal Deaths :</i>										
No. of Deaths ...	3	Nil	Nil	3	2	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1
Maternal Mor- tality Rate per 1,000 total births	7	Nil	Nil	3	2	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1.64
<i>Tuberculosis :</i> (All forms)										
No. of Deaths ...	19	19	19	21	23	20	18	6	12	10
Death Rate ...	0.97	0.69	0.52	0.52	0.54	0.47	0.39	0.13	0.27	0.23
<i>Cancer :</i>										
No. of Deaths ...	52	64	60	84	94	92	108	111	91	100
Death Rate ...	2.67	2.34	1.66	2.09	2.24	2.17	2.38	2.45	2.10	2.29

* Corrected.

Part II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

The following services in the Borough were carried out by the Kent County Council :—

- (1) Care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children.
- (2) Domiciliary midwifery.
- (3) Health visiting.
- (4) Home Nursing.
- (5) Vaccination and immunisation.
- (6) Ambulance service.
- (7) Prevention of illness, care and after-care.
- (8) Domestic help.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

The Kent County Council continued to provide the following clinics during the year :—

(a) **Ante-Natal and Post-Natal.**

Old Harvey Grammar School.
Wednesday—afternoon.
Thursday—morning.

Cheriton Clinic.
Tuesday—afternoon.

These clinics were under the supervision of Mr. J. W. D. Buttery, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

(b) **Infant Welfare.**

Old Harvey Grammar School.
*Tuesday—afternoon.
*Friday—morning.

Cheriton Clinic.
*Monday—afternoon.
Thursday—afternoon.

Wesleyan Church Hall, Sandgate.
* Friday—2nd and 4th afternoon each month.

It is hoped that an additional Centre will soon be provided by the Kent County Council in the N.E. area of Folkestone, for the convenience of the large number of families who are now living on the new Creteway Down Estate, etc.

* Dr. Margaret Haywood in attendance.

HOSPITALS.

The South-East Kent Hospital Management Committee is responsible for this service and the following hospitals are available for patients from this area :

(a) **General and Maternity.**

Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.
Willesborough Hospital, Nr. Ashford.
Buckland Hospital, Dover.

(b) **Infectious Diseases (excluding Smallpox).**

Dover Isolation Hospital.
Ashford Isolation Hospital.

(c) **Chronic Sick.**

St. Mary's Hospital, Lyminge.
Buckland Hospital, Dover.
Hothfield Hospital, Charing.

Smallpox patients would be admitted to the Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford.

Hospital facilities are available at Shorncliffe Camp for members of H.M. Forces and their families living in this area.

The following statistics for the year's working at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, have been supplied by Mr. E. F. Webb, Secretary of the South-East Kent Hospital Management Committee :—

In-Patients.

Maternity	...	...	...	...	394
Others	...	...	...	...	3,000

New Out-Patients.

Medical	...	...	...	...	643
Surgical	...	...	...	...	1,195
Fracture	...	...	...	...	468
Cystoscopy	...	...	...	...	28
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	64
Gynaecology	...	...	...	...	752
Obstetrics :					
Ante-Natal	...	...	...	...	331
Post-Natal	...	...	...	...	281
Paediatrics	...	...	...	...	69
Psychiatry	...	...	...	...	138
Cardiology	...	...	...	...	82
Consultant Dentistry	...	...	...	...	104
General Dental Care	...	...	...	...	66
Dermatology	...	...	...	...	474
E.N.T.	...	...	...	...	604
Children's T's and A's	...	...	...	...	504
Ophthalmology	...	...	...	...	766
Orthopaedics	...	...	...	...	339
Hearing Aids	...	...	...	...	176
Physiotherapy	...	...	...	...	437

The total attendances for all clinics were 20,755.

In addition there were :—

Attendances at Casualty Department	...	12,574
Physiotherapy (In-Patients)		
Units of Treatment	...	9,583
Physiotherapy (Out-Patients)		
Units of Treatment	...	28,004
X-Ray (In-Patients) No. of Units	...	2,612
X-Ray (Out-Patients) No. of Units	...	11,080
Pathology (In-Patients) No. of Units	...	18,893
Pathology (Out-Patients) No. of Units	...	18,683

These figures include patients coming from outside the Borough of Folkestone.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

An efficient ambulance service has been maintained in Folkestone by the K.C.C. for general, maternity and accident cases.

Smallpox and Typhus cases would be moved by arrangement with the Canterbury City Ambulance Service and other cases of infectious disease by County Council ambulances from Folkestone, Dover or Ashford.

IMMUNIZATION.

Regular immunization clinics were held in the Borough by the Kent County Council (3 at Folkestone and 1 at Cheriton each month) and facilities also existed for immunization at the twice-monthly infant welfare clinic at Sandgate. Children were also immunized by their own doctor.

The County Medical Officer has supplied information regarding the number of children who received a primary inoculation or re-inforcing injection during 1953, and for comparison a summary of the figures for previous years is given below :—

	1950	1951	1952	1953
Primary inoculations ...	483	747	634	540
Re-inforcing inoculations	384	1,006	563	569

Approximately 71 % of children under the age of 15 years on 31st December, 1953, had completed a course of immunization at any time before that date, i.e., since 1st January, 1939.

This figure compares with 70 % in 1952 and 68 % in 1951.

VACCINATION.

Facilities for the vaccination of children were available at the weekly immunization clinics and also from local general practitioners.

The number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the past four years is as follows :—

	1950	1951	1952	1953
Vaccinated ...	416	656	508	450
Re-vaccinated ...	125	284	191	90

42.2 % of the children born in 1953 were vaccinated before the end of the year compared with 39.3 % for 1952.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

These examinations were carried out at the Pathological Laboratories, County Hall, Maidstone, and the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

A summary of the results of specimens submitted during the year is shown below :—

	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci ...	7	70
Swab for Staphylococci ...	1	—
Faeces for Sonne Dysentery ...	3	82
Faeces for Pathogenic Organisms ...	13	43

MENTAL HEALTH.

This authority is not responsible for the administration or work undertaken in the community in accordance with Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1936, the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, and Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Section 47.

No official action was taken by the Council under this Section during the year.

A woman of 80 years was, however, found to be living under verminous conditions and arrangements subsequently made for the necessary disinfestation of clothing and premises. The woman herself was cleansed, under the supervision of one of the District Nurses, at the local Public Baths.

CARE OF OLD PEOPLE.

Eleven cases were referred to me and full investigation carried out. Where necessary assistance was given in expediting admission to a suitable hospital for the chronic sick, nursing home, etc. In this connection valuable assistance was received from Mr. A. R. Jordan, M.D., F.R.C.S., Admissions Medical Officer for hospitals in the S.E. Kent Group, and Mrs. M. Tobutt, Administrator of the Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee.

On the 9th November, 1953, the Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee initiated a Night Attendant Scheme and since its inauguration has worked very successfully.

The objects of the Scheme are to help sick old people living alone or who are being nursed by relatives who may occasionally need relief at night. This Scheme is primarily intended to tide over an emergency period and Night Attendants (who are specially selected responsible persons with some experience of home nursing) are only supplied for a maximum of three consecutive nights.

A charge of up to 12/6d. a night was made for an Attendant, but where patients or their relatives were unable to pay this sum they were assessed according to their means and in necessitous cases the service given free.

CARE OF CHILDREN.

Action was taken in one case involving a mother and her 6 children, whose ages ranged from 3 months to 12 years.

The five eldest children who, in my opinion had been exposed to unnecessary suffering or injury to health, were committed by order of the local Magistrates to the care of the Kent County Council.

The ready and tactful assistance of Inspector F. E. Freegard of the N.S.P.C.C. in such cases as this is greatly appreciated.

NURSING HOMES—Part VI of the Public Health Act, 1936.

One Nursing Home was first registered and another discontinued during 1953. An application was received for the registration of a second Nursing Home but subsequently withdrawn before the certificate had been issued.

At the end of the year there were eight Nursing Homes providing the following beds :—

For maternity patients only	...	12	} <i>Total 101 beds.</i>
For maternity or other patients	...	5	
For other patients only	...	84	

Exemption from the operation of Part VI of the Public Health Act, 1936, was granted to the Bruce Porter Convalescent Home.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Clinics were available at Ashford, Canterbury, Dover and Margate, and the following figures have been supplied by Dr. E. E. Prebble showing the number of new patients from Folkestone and total attendances of all patients during 1953 :—

		<i>New Patients</i>		<i>Total Attendances of all Patients.</i>	
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Syphilis	...	5	1	226	387
Gonorrhoea	...	1	3	3	14
Non-Venereal		22	10	68	27

In accordance with the Ministry of Health's Educational Campaign the new type of posters, giving full particulars of local clinics, have been displayed in the various public conveniences in the Borough.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.

During the year the following medical examinations were carried out.

		<i>Males Females</i>	
For admission to the Corporation			
Superannuation Scheme	...	17	6
Re-examinations	... ..	3	1
		—	—
TOTALS	...	20	7
		—	—

Part III—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply in this Borough is provided by two main sources, namely :

(1) Folkestone Waterworks Company.

Total residential supplies at 31st December					
1952	...	...	...	...	13,433
New supplies to new houses during 1953					152
					<hr/>
					13,585
Disused service pipes disconnected					11
					<hr/>
Total residential supplies					13,574
					<hr/>

(2) Folkestone Corporation supply :

Dwelling-houses in Sandgate area	...	400
----------------------------------	-----	-----

Nearly 100% of the dwelling-houses are supplied by public water mains direct to the houses. No outdoor standpipes are used for domestic supplies.

There are seven dwellings, situated on the outskirts of the Borough, where water is obtained by collecting rainwater into underground tanks. They are all owner-occupied and the owners prefer to retain the present arrangements despite the strongest recommendations to install a mains supply.

During 1953 the Folkestone Waterworks Company completed the laying of new mains to serve the Corporation housing sites at Creteway Down, and the laying of service pipes to the houses on this estate was nearly completed. There has been no other important extension of mains in Folkestone, but the shaft at the Lower Standen well has been deepened by 24 feet and the main pump will be lowered, after which it is intended to drive an adit at a lower level in order to obtain additional water.

The water generally has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Samples were taken by the Chief Sanitary Inspector at regular intervals throughout the year, and every possible precaution was taken to ensure continued safety of supply. The following samples were submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination.

(a) Bacteriological Examination.

	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
(1) <i>Examination of raw water supplies—</i>		
Samples from springs before treatment	48	12
(2) <i>Examination of treated water supplies—</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Samples of treated water	68	2

(b) Chemical Examination.

	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Samples of treated water	1	—

(c) Raw Water.

Water from two springs found contaminated (temporarily taken out of supply) source traced and necessary remedial work carried out. Further samples proved satisfactory.

(d) Treated Water.

One sample was from a tap in a food factory. The tap was found to be in a dirty condition and causing the contamination. A new tap was provided. The second was an isolated case.

Details of the results of one sample of treated water submitted for chemical analysis is as follows :—

N.B.—All numerical results expressed in grains per gallon. The results multiplied by 1.43 give parts per 100,000.

Description or number of sample	No. 3
Appearance	Slightly cloudy
Smell	None
Chlorine in Chlorides	1.82
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.28
Ammonia	0.0007
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes ...	Trace only
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours ...	0.006
Hardness before boiling (total) ...	18.9
Hardness after boiling (permanent) ...	2.7
Total Solid Matter	24.64
Microscopical Examination of Deposit	Hydrated iron oxide only.

Remarks :

This is Folkestone Public Supply water of excellent organic purity and free from sewage percolation.

The deposit collected separately is sand with a small amount of rust scale. The sand must have got into the system when the service pipe was laid. The service pipe is obviously rusting but there is no evidence of outside contamination of the water.

ERNEST S. HAWKINS,

Public Analyst,

Borough of Folkestone.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

A new diesel operated gully and cesspool emptier has been put into commission and supersedes the previous one in use.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Park Farm Valley sewer running from Radnor Park Road *via* Park Farm Valley to Canterbury has been completed. This sewer will take the new Creteway Down Estate and portions of the old estate and thereby help to relieve the flooding in Canterbury Road during heavy rainfall. It was also decided to act similarly in Downs Road where there has been flooding in the past.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

When necessary immediate action is taken to remedy any pollution of the Pent Stream, i.e., the only small stream in this area.

HOUSING.

The position of the waiting list at the end of December, 1953, according to office records of the Borough Treasurer's Department, was as follows :—

(a) Families without separate homes—

Single Persons	...	...	60
Couples	...	...	280
Others	...	...	404

—

744

(b) Families with separate homes—

Single persons	...	...	51	
Couples	...	...	260	
Others	...	...	816	
			—	1,127
				—
TOTAL	...			1,871
				—

During the year 196 families were accommodated by the Corporation:

Fifty-nine cases were dealt with by me during 1953. They were mainly referred by the Borough Treasurer and local doctors and full investigation carried out with particular reference to overcrowding or congestion, hygienic conditions, chronic illness, etc.

New cases of Tuberculosis were visited by a member of the Sanitary Department and any adverse housing conditions from a medical point of view brought to my notice.

Where necessary the Borough Treasurer was informed of any priority recommendations, which were always given the most sympathetic consideration by the Housing Committee.

The Borough Engineer reported that the following programme was completed during the year :—

- (a) Number of houses put into habitable condition as a single unit of accommodation 2
- (b) Number of houses which were converted into flats (including number of units of accommodation provided) 4 houses into 17 units.
- (c) Number of new dwellings completed ... 120 houses.
60 flats.

In the Harbour area work has commenced in the construction of seventeen houses in Dover Street and tenders invited for the construction of twenty-six flats in North Street. The future programme of the Housing and Town Planning Committee includes the proposal to construct 70-80 houses on a number of widely scattered sites in the Borough. Creteway Down Estate will be completed during 1954.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I have pleasure in submitting my 5th annual report on the activities of the Sanitary Department.

Whilst bearing in mind that this is primarily a review of the work carried out in Folkestone, I believe that an annual report should not merely measure local progress but should be able to afford comparison with the national background and thus indicate the extent to which the policy of the Health Committee keeps in line with new ideas and developments.

Such a critical assessment serves as a reminder that whilst another year of steady progress can be recorded, the activities of the Department must be fully maintained at all times to keep pace with the ever increasing demands for higher standards.

Today, more and more emphasis is being placed on the value of education in all aspects of the Environmental Health Services and Inspectors need to be proficient not only in carrying out routine inspections for enforcement of the law but also in spreading knowledge so that a maximum contribution is made in promoting the health and well-being of the population.

It is the constant endeavour of the Department to put these principles into practice and in this connection it is very pleasing for me to acknowledge the excellent service given by my Deputy, Mr. L. F. Pattman, and the District Sanitary Inspectors. Much of the strength of the Department rests upon their efforts as individuals and as a team.

There has been the usual flow of Official Circulars, Orders, Regulations and Reports relating to food standards, ice cream, milk, preservatives, infectious diseases, etc., but these call for no special comment as the effects are mainly administrative. No major changes in the relevant basic statutes have taken place but new legislation pending at the end of the year included very important proposals relating to Housing Repairs and Slum Clearance, Control of Food and Food Premises, and amendment of the law controlling Slaughterhouses. These measures are all receiving priority and the precise contents of the Acts being drafted are awaited with considerable interest.

I am grateful to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement in progressive action ; also to other officers of the Corporation and their staffs for co-operation during the year and finally to the clerical staff for good services rendered throughout the year.

I am,

Yours obediently,

L. H. VALE,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

1. Inspections.

COMPLAINTS.

Number of complaints received and dealt with	...	389
----------------------------------------------	-----	-----

INSPECTIONS—SUMMARY OF VISITS MADE.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Number of premises inspected (primary visits)	...	1433
Number of visits to premises (including re-visits)	...	5115

Housing Act, 1936.

Number of visits for purposes of Section 9 (repair)	...	229
Number of visits for purposes of Sections 11/12 (condemnation)	... ..	124
Number of visits re re-housing applications (alleged overcrowding, etc.)	... ..	106
Number of visits re Tuberculosis patients	... ..	41
Miscellaneous visits—requisitioned premises	...	32
„ „ —re improvement grants	...	3
„ „ —general survey and assessment of properties	... ..	32

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Visits to premises where food is stored or handled	...	1912
Visits to ice-cream premises	... ..	426
Licensed premises	... ..	294

Shops Act, 1950.

Number of premises inspected and recorded	...	151
Number of visits for purposes of the Act	... ..	1825

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Number of inspections for purposes of Milk Regulations	190
--------------------------------------------------------	--------	-----

Visits to other premises not recorded above.

Factories (a) Power	... ..	370
(b) Non-power	... ..	100
(c) Outworkers	... ..	26
Infectious diseases	... ..	154
Smoke abatement	... ..	44
Places of entertainment	... ..	27
Bathing Pool	... ..	28
Moveable dwellings	... ..	30
Moveable dwelling sites	... ..	13
Knacker's Yard	... ..	19
Rats and Mice (visits by Inspectors only)	...	93
Rag Flock Act	... ..	3
Merchandise Marks Act	... ..	275
Food poisoning enquiries	... ..	37
Houses-let-in-lodgings	... ..	2
Meat inspection	... ..	36
Pet Animals Act	... ..	44
Miscellaneous	... ..	733

	12,363	
Visits to Port	...	577

TOTAL	...	12,940
-------	-----	--------

2. Notices Served :

1953	Notices Served.		Notices Complied.		Nuisances or defects found.	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Found	Complied
Public Health Act ...	370	18	330	25	1175	1229
Food and Drugs Act ...	111	—	115	—	331	425
Shops Act ...	20	3	16	3	35	38
Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 ...	9	—	8	—	22	20
Merchandise Marks Act	63	—	61	—	63	61
Factories ...	30	—	32	—	56	63
Housing Act ...	41	—	4	—	636	138
Folkestone Corporation Act	147	4	118	5	147	124
TOTAL	791	25	684	33	2465	2098

ANALYSIS OF DEFECTS REMEDIED UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACT AND HOUSING ACT.

	Public Health Act	Housing Act
Dampness.		
Roofs repaired ...	122	16
Eaves guttering repaired or renewed ...	57	7
Cavities in external walls cleared ...	3	—
External walls pointed or re-rendered, etc. ...	46	14
Internal walls rendered with water-proofing cement plaster ...	122	11
Damp-proof courses provided ...	2	—
General Repairs.		
Internal wallplaster repaired or renewed ...	67	3
Ceiling plaster repaired or renewed ...	40	4
Floors repaired or renewed ...	18	2
Doors repaired or renewed ...	14	5
Windows repaired or renewed ...	72	14
Sashcords renewed ...	42	1
Fireplaces or ranges repaired or renewed ...	22	3
Additional windows to rooms provided ...	8	2
Additional ventilation to rooms provided ...	4	3
Rooms cleansed (walls and ceilings) ...	90	18
Staircases repaired ...	1	2
Chimneys repaired ...	19	2
Other repairs ...	13	5
Food stores ventilated ...	1	—
Water Supply.		
Pipes or taps repaired or provided ...	8	—
Houses connected to mains supply ...	1	—
Paving.		
Paving repaired or renewed ...	9	6
Rainwater Pipes.		
Pipes repaired or renewed ...	26	2
Additional pipes provided ...	1	—
Disconnected from drain ...	5	—

Sinks.							
New provided	...	...	...	...	2	—	
Secured	...	...	...	...	1	—	
Wastepipes.							
Pipes repaired or trapped	...	...	...	...	12	1	
New pipes provided	...	...	...	...	4	—	
Pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	3	—	
Drainage.							
Repaired/cleansed	...	...	...	...	73	—	
Reconstructed or sections relaid	...	...	...	...	36	—	
New gullies provided	...	...	...	...	24	1	
Intercepting traps fixed	...	...	...	...	5	—	
Cesspools constructed	...	...	...	...	1	—	
Drains sealed off	...	...	...	...	1	—	
Manholes.							
New provided	...	...	...	...	12	—	
Repaired	...	...	...	...	10	—	
Covers provided	...	...	...	...	4	—	
Ventilating Shafts.							
Repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	14	1	
Fresh air inlets repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	2	—	
Soilpipes.							
New provided	...	...	...	...	7	—	
Repaired	...	...	...	...	8	—	
Ventilated	...	...	...	...	1	—	
Waterclosets.							
Roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	8	2	
Lighted or ventilated	...	...	...	...	3	—	
Walls and ceiling repaired or renewed internally	...	...	...	...	14	3	
Walls repaired externally	...	...	...	...	2	5	
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	9	1	
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	9	2	
New pedestals fixed	...	...	...	...	22	1	
New seats fixed	...	...	...	...	14	—	
Flushing apparatus repaired	...	...	...	...	8	—	
New flushing apparatus provided	...	...	...	...	9	—	
Apartments cleansed	...	...	...	...	7	—	
Additional windows provided	...	...	...	...	9	—	
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	4	1	
Miscellaneous.							
Nuisance from animals, etc., abated	...	...	...	...	7	—	
Accumulation of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	34	—	
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	9	—	
Houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	28	—	
TOTAL PUBLIC HEALTH ACT				...	1,229		
TOTAL HOUSING ACT				...		138	
Refuse Bins (Folkestone Corporation Act).							
New bins provided	...	...	...	...	124		

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE BOROUGH.

No. of premises not connected to main sewer—80 as follows :—

No. of premises served by cesspools	...	73
No. of premises served by pail closets	...	7
No. of privies in district	...	Nil.
No. of earth closets in district	...	Nil.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

(a) Disinfection.

There has been no change in the procedure for securing terminal disinfection of premises where cases of infectious disease occur.

Bedding and clothing is treated by steam disinfection and premises are thoroughly sprayed by either formalin or a suitable proprietary bactericidal solution.

The disinfection service given on cross-channel steamers in cabins, etc., occupied by infectious disease patients operated as in previous years, the method of treatment being by spraying. The disinfection of blankets and bedding from the Royal Victoria Hospital was also continued, these articles being treated by steam at the Corporation Disinfector.

(b) Disinfestation.

Verminous premises are dealt with by spraying with liquid and/or application of powder according to circumstance in each case. Flea complaints give rise to the most trouble as they are invariably scattered and it is extremely difficult to deal with the residual infestation.

Cockroach infestations also receive attention and treatment with appropriate insecticides is undertaken on payment of reasonable expenses.

More often than not extensive infestations of cockroaches can be traced to some structural fault or defect in the affected premises which affords means of entry, breeding and hiding places, and every effort is made to have these conditions remedied after the existing infestation has been eliminated so that the pests are denied opportunity to re-establish themselves. If this is not done chronic infestation is almost inevitable and it is especially important to avoid such risks when food premises are involved.

Statistical details relating to the service are :—

Number of premises treated for disinfection (infectious disease)	...	...	...	69
Number of rooms involved	...	...	...	128
Number of houses and other premises treated for disinfestation	...	...	...	62
Number of rooms involved	...	...	...	230
Number of articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	1,798
Number of library books disinfected	...	...	...	59
Number of articles destroyed	...	...	...	61
Number of library books destroyed following contact with infectious disease	...	...	...	5

FOOD SUPPLIES.

(a) Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

The control of slaughtering remained with the Ministry of Food during the year under review and no slaughterhouses were in use in the Borough.

The main sources of supply continue to be Hythe, Lenham and Woolwich Abattoirs, local distribution being centred on the W.M.S.A. premises in Grace Hill. These premises, and butchers' shops in the Borough, are visited frequently

for purposes of meat inspection, usually at the request of butchers to inspect meat and offals about which they are doubtful.

Following the announcement that controls on slaughtering and distribution of meat were to be removed when rationing ended, the Inter-departmental Committee which was considering the future siting, construction, design, etc., of slaughter houses was requested to submit a Report making recommendations to ensure that the changeover could be arranged smoothly, and without jeopardising the re-affirmed general policy of moderate concentration of slaughterhouses throughout the country.

By the end of the year the Committee had formulated their proposals, the most important one being that the duty of securing that sufficient slaughtering accommodation is available for local needs should be a Local Authority responsibility. This may be secured either by relicensing private slaughterhouses or by making arrangements for public abattoirs to be made available. All other details centre round those main proposals and at the time of writing this report negotiations were in progress to meet the local situation in accordance therewith.

With a return to freedom private traders who have severely criticised the Ministry for many things from poor keeping quality to lack of hygiene, will be given the opportunity of proving that maintenance of high standards is practical from the point of view of wholesomeness and palatability of the finished product.

A new and revised memorandum dealing with the standard code of judgment for meat inspection came into operation in February. This document supersedes Memorandum 62/Foods, which has operated since 1922, and brings the code into line with modern research and increased knowledge of meat inspection.

A wide variety of foods, other than meat, has been condemned during the year, nearly all being voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

Summary of Food and Drugs Condemned.

1. Meat and Meat Products.

Bacon	...	...	...	...	6lbs.
Beef (English)	...	...	...	...	2215lbs.
Beef (Imported)	...	...	...	...	343lbs.
Bovine Offal (English)	...	...	...	...	70lbs.
Bovine Offal (Imported)	...	...	...	...	12lbs.
Chicken Meat	...	...	...	...	55lbs.
Chicken Carcasses	...	...	...	...	10 chickens
Meat (various)	...	...	...	...	456 tins
Mutton (English)	...	...	...	...	17lbs.
Mutton Offal	...	...	...	...	754lbs.
Mutton (Imported)	...	...	...	...	6lbs.
Pork (English)	...	...	...	...	561lbs.
Pork Offal (English)	...	...	...	...	326lbs.
Pork (Imported)	...	...	...	...	75lbs.
Rabbits (Meat)	...	...	...	...	90lbs.
Sausages	...	...	...	...	32lbs.

2. Fish and Fish Products.

Fish—various (wet and dry)	...	...	...	51 stone
Fish—various	...	...	...	356 tins

3. Other Foods.

Baby Food	...	...	...	3 packets
Biscuits	...	...	...	288 packets
Biscuits	...	...	...	387lbs.
Butter	...	...	...	56lbs.

Cake	...	...	...	...	...	8lbs.
Cake Chocolate tea	...	...	...	...	...	6 tins
Cake Swiss Rolls	...	...	...	...	...	15
Cake Mixtures	...	...	...	...	...	270 packets
Cereals (assorted)	...	...	...	...	...	73 packets
Cereals (assorted)	...	...	...	...	...	6 pounds
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	8 tins
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	248 pounds
Cheese (wrapped portions)	...	...	...	...	...	25 packets
Cheese Spread	...	...	...	...	...	17 packets
Chocolate Spread	...	...	...	...	...	74 tins
Chocolate Powder	...	...	...	...	...	30 packets
Custard Powder	...	...	...	...	...	186 packets
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	11 packets
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	118
Fruit (dried)	...	...	...	...	...	3 pounds
Fruit (various)	...	...	...	...	...	1689 tins
Fruit (various)	...	...	...	...	...	55 jars
Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	18 jars
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	104 tins
Jellies	...	...	...	...	...	73 packets
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	156 tins
Milk Puddings	...	...	...	...	...	36 tins
Meat Extract	...	...	...	...	...	52 jars
Nuts	...	...	...	...	...	457 pounds
Paste	...	...	...	...	...	61 tins
Pickles	...	...	...	...	...	28 jars
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	7 pounds
Sauces	...	...	...	...	...	14 bottles
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	818 tins
Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Sauces	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	828 tins
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	550 pounds
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	61 bottles
Wine	...	...	...	...	...	7 bottles
Zinc Ointment	...	...	...	...	...	10 jars

(b) Food Hygiene.

Food hygiene is still a matter of distinct importance to every member of the community and the subject continues to receive most careful attention in Folkestone. All food premises are kept under observation, cafes, restaurants, kitchens, etc., being regularly visited to ensure the maintenance of high standards. As in previous years emphasis is placed on practical education of the individual food handler by giving advice and demonstrating faults on the spot. This is necessarily a slow process but in my experience is the only effective method to be employed and the only way to achieve any lasting results. Food handlers must be educated out of bad habits and this can best be done by observation during inspections when faults can be pin-pointed and correct methods discussed.

Managements too have their responsibilities. Structural improvements, proper planning in layout, and installation of soundly designed equipment can be of great value in encouraging workers to maintain high standards of cleanliness. It is a simple truism that if something can be cleaned easily it will be cleaned more frequently and frequent cleaning of utensils, equipment and premises is synonymous with food hygiene.

Finally the general public can play their part by giving their custom to

traders who show a proper respect for food by handing it in a cleanly manner, and by voicing their protests if they notice unhygienic practices.

During the year the Food Hygiene Division of the Ministry of Food issued a most excellent booklet called "Clean Catering." It is a publication that might be read with advantage by everyone having any connection with the handling of food and who seeks practical advice on the subject.

In my last annual report I referred to the fact that in 1951 the number of incidents of food poisoning recorded showed a decline for the first time since 1942 and expressed the hope that this trend would continue. Unfortunately the latest annual figures once more show an increase and provide a salutary answer to those who belittle the necessity for continued effort.

I would acknowledge the co-operation of the Food Executive Officer in referring all applications for catering licences for observations prior to approval. This has again been instrumental in ensuring that premises are made to comply with statutory requirements before being opened.

(c) **Ice Cream.**

Regular inspection of premises, especially those where loose ice cream is handled, coupled with regular sampling has been continued throughout the year and generally speaking conditions have been very satisfactory. Occasionally verbal warnings are necessary to obviate risk of contamination creeping in but no serious contraventions of statutory requirements have been reported.

The tendency for small local producers to give up manufacture has also continued and at the end of the year only one factory was operating in the Borough. This is rather surprising for a seaside resort and one can only conclude that it is now more profitable to obtain bulk supplies for retail sale from one of the larger wholesalers. The number of registered retailers increased by 23 most of these being in respect of the sale of wrapped ice cream. There are now 198 registered vendors of ice cream in the Borough.

The results of samples submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination were, with few exceptions, very good indeed from the point of quality and cleanliness respectively.

Although the bacteriological standard for ice cream still remains a provisional one there can be little doubt of its value in the past few years in raising standards of cleanliness. It is sometimes unaccountably difficult to make a distributor appreciate the value of scrupulous care and sterility of equipment in contact with ice cream, the need for clean hands even though they do not come in actual contact with the product, etc., etc., but when this is supported by tangible evidence that attention to such details can mean the difference between a Grade 3 or 4 result and a Grade 1 classification, a "doubting Thomas" is permanently converted.

Summary of Samples Taken.

(i) *Compositional Quality* (Chemical Analysis).

<i>Fat Content</i>	<i>Solids-not-Fat.</i>	<i>No. of Samples.</i>	<i>Ice Lollies Soluble solids in following order of %</i>
Below 6 %	Below 18 %	Nil	1
6.0 %— 7.0 %	18.9 %	1	1
7.0 %— 9.0 %	30.0 %	1	1
9.0 %—11.0 %	22.1 %	3	—
	23.8 %		
	27.4 %		
11.0 %—13.0 %	27.0 %	1	1

As from June 1st the chemical standard of ice cream was restored to the level which was in force before July 1952. This was possible because of an improvement in supplies of milk powder and fats available for distribution to

manufacturers. The standard requires ice cream to contain 5% fat, 7½% non-fatty solids and 10% sugar ; it is still, in my opinion, very modest and might well be further improved.

(ii) *Bacteriological Standard* (Methylene Blue Test).

<i>Description</i>	<i>Bacteriological Grading</i>			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ice Cream	53	2	1	1
<i>Percentage Summary :</i>	92.9%	3.6%	1.75%	1.75%

Samples in Grade 1 are assessed as very good, those in Grade 2 as satisfactory, whilst those in Grade 3 and 4 are unsatisfactory.

It will be seen that only 2 samples out of 57 fell into the unsatisfactory categories.

STATISTICAL DETAILS RELATING TO FOOD PREMISES.

(Including Ice-Cream Premises)

Food Supplies.

(i)	No. of premises registered under Sec. 14 of Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for preparation of sausages or preserved food, etc.	53
(ii)	No. of premises which, though not subject to formal registration, are officially recorded as being used for preparation, storage and/or sale of food	482

Analysis of Defects remedied in Food Premises.

Food preparing premises rebuilt	...	...	...	...	4
Food preparing premises extensively altered or partly reconstructed					4
Roofs repairs	...	...	...	...	4
Walls and/or ceilings cleansed and redecorated			...	...	91
Plasterwork repaired	...	...	...	...	16
Woodwork, windows and doors cleansed		...	...	...	3
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	11
Floors cleansed	...	...	...	...	11
Windows and doors repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	5
Light provided or improved	...	...	...	...	8
W.C. apartments repaired	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. apartments cleansed	...	...	...	...	10
W.C.s disconnected from food preparing rooms			...	...	6
Urinals provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Notices for display re washing hands	...	...	...	...	10
Washing facilities provided or improved	...	...	...	...	15
Improvements to hot water supplies		...	...	...	20
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	11
New sink wastepipes provided	...	...	...	...	8
Fittings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	27
Utensils and fittings cleansed	...	...	...	...	42
Rubbish removed from premises	...	...	...	...	3
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	5
Dustbins removed from inside premises		...	...	...	4
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Yards cleansed	...	...	...	...	4
Protection of food from contamination		...	...	...	46
Name and address displayed on delivery vehicles			...	...	9
Miscellaneous defects or contraventions of Regulations, etc.				...	32

Food stores provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mobile fish frying van cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Internal walls tiled	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ceilings underdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	3
Drainage channels fitted in floors	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL						425

(d) Licensed Premises.

Routine inspection of these premises, which are subject to various requirements of the Public Health Act, Shops Act and Food and Drugs Act, is a normal activity and quite a number of improvements have been carried out as a result of notices served. In a number of premises similar work was in hand at the end of the year.

In a few of the older premises it is a little difficult to secure completely satisfactory compliance with modern requirements but on the whole I have found the various Brewery Companies willing to co-operate in overcoming these difficulties to the best of their ability. One sometimes wishes, however, that progress in actually carrying out the work could be speeded up a little.

Virtually all licensed premises now have a constant supply of hot and cold water fitted in the bars and an increasing number of licensees are using sterilant solutions for washing glasses.

The nature and scope of the improvements carried out is reflected in the following table.

No. of premises now fully recorded	...	...	73
No. of visits made for inspection	...	...	294

Summary of Defects remedied during year.

Hot water provided over bar sinks	...	...	...	...	2
New sinks in bars provided	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary conveniences for public (each sex) provided			...	...	2
Sanitary conveniences for staff provided		...	...	...	1
Urinals repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Additional urinals provided	...	...	...	...	1
Walls of beer cellars repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Walls of beer cellars cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
Public rooms cleansed or redecorated	...	...	...	...	2
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Washing facilities for staff provided	...	...	...	...	1
			TOTAL	...	<hr/> 16 <hr/>

(e) Analysis of Food and Drugs.

113 formal samples and 71 informal samples of various foodstuffs were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, as follows :—

Samples of Milk and Other Foods, etc., submitted for chemical examination.

							Formal	Informal
Bronchial mixture	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	—
Butter pats—sweets	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Butterscotch	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Cake—Balmoral Roll	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Cake and Pudding Mixtures	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
Cake—iced Fancies	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Certo—jam pectin	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1

							<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Coconut—sugared	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Coffee Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Coffee and chicory essence	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Coffee and chicory extract	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Champignons in butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Christmas Puddings	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Condiment—pepper flavoured	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Cream—Double	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Cream—Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Cream—Filling, Mertona	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Custard Powder, Richereme	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dripping	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Folkestone Rock (sweets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Fruit sauce	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Fruit in syrup—various	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
Ice cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
Jams (various) including marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	8
Jellies	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Lemon curd	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Lemon Squash	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Lemon glycerine and honey	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Marcaroni	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Marzipan	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Meat—canned	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	62*
Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Peas—canned	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Peel—candied	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Pepper—flavoured compound	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Protein foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Raspberry essence	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Rennet	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Rice—ground	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Sauces	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Sausages—Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Sausage Meat—Pork	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Semolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Soup powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Spice—pickling	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	—
Sugar—Demerara	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Sugar—Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Tomato chutney	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Tomato ketchup	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Vinecta tonic	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Vinegar—malt	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Wippfat	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
TOTALS							113	133

* Not submitted to Public Analyst but subjected to screening test at office laboratory.

In 9 cases, involving 11 samples, adverse reports were received from the Public Analyst. Three cases related to samples submitted for confirmatory evidence in connection with the soundness of food for human consumption.

The following table summarises the action taken in these and other cases :—

<i>Cases</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
1	Vineeta Tonic.	Sample sterile but contained excess sediment due to being old stock.	Analysed at request of vendor as precautionary measure. Remainder of stock taken from sale.
2	Richereme Custard Powder.	Contained no added fat or milk as the name of the commodity <i>would suggest</i>	A possible offence under the provisions of Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations 1943. Labelling Division of Ministry of Food informed and matter taken up by them, resulting in alteration of labelling.
3	Cream Powder.	Used as Cream of Tartar powder. Contained no added fat or milk as the name of the commodity might possibly suggest.	Reservations re compliance of label with relevant Regulations but considered to be borderline cases and after discussion with Ministry of Food decided that grounds for legal action too weak to justify proceedings.
4	Mertona Filling Cream.	Contained no added fat or milk as the name of the commodity might possibly suggest.	
5	Malt Vinegar.	A genuine malt vinegar which had become fermented with <i>Mycoderma aceti</i> causing the vinegar to become cloudy.	Found on investigation to be old stock. Vendor advised to take vinegar out of stock.
6	Home Made Marmalade.	Soluble solids 62.8% instead of 68.5% as required by Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1944.	Vendor warned and advised to allow greater period for boiling.
7	Canned Stewed Steak.	Contents quite sound and fit for consumption but lacquered film on internal surfaces of can beginning to break down in places.	Vendor advised to clear stock as quickly as possible
8	Damsons. Gooseberries. Rhubarb.	Contained 60 parts per million of tin 150 " " " 345 " " " The Metallic Contamination Sub-Committee of the Ministry of Food Standards Division recommends that the absolute maximum tin content of such foods should not exceed 250 parts per million.	Vendors warned and rhubarb withdrawn from sale.
9	Home Made Marmalade.	Soluble solids 67.6% instead of 68.5% required under Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1944.	Vendor warned and advised regarding adjustment of formula.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

At the end of the year the total number of distributors registered for sale of milk was 34, compared with 29 for the previous year. These distributors fall into the following categories :—

Distributors having dairy premises in the Borough	...11
" " " " outside the Borough	... 7
" " shop premises where only bottled milk is sold	...16
	—
TOTAL	...34
	—

Most distributors hold licences for several types of designated milks and the total number of licences issued under Milk (Special Designation) Regulations is shown in the following table.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS.

The number of licences issued in respect of designated milk is given below :

<i>No. of Licences Issued</i>	<i>Sterilized</i>	<i>Accredited</i>	<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>Tuberculin Tested</i>
Dealers within the Borough	1	3	31	32
Dealers from outside the Borough (Supplementary licences).	—	—	5*	5
Premises where milk is pasteurised	—	—	5	—
TOTALS	1	3	41	37

* Does not include 1 licence, viz., for Pasteurised milk on a transfer of business.

Strict control over milk supplies is maintained by frequent and regular inspection of all dairies in the Borough, supplemented by sampling for chemical quality, bacteriological cleanliness and biological safety. The results of these samples is indicated in the tables below :—

(a) Chemical Quality :—

<i>Type of Milk</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>AVERAGE</i>		<i>Total Solids</i>
		<i>Fat Content</i>	<i>Solids-not-Fat</i>	
Ch. Is.	11	4.64%	9.11%	13.75%
Other than Ch. Is.	69	3.62%	8.70%	12.32%

NOTE.—Channel Island Milk must contain at least 4.0% fat. All other milk, irrespective of designation, should contain at least 3.0% fat and 8.5% solids-not-fat.

These results show that the standard of milk in the Borough is very satisfactory.

In addition to formal samples, a total of 62 informal samples were taken at various dairies on arrival of the milk from the farms. These samples are examined at the office for fat and solids-not-fat content and afford a very useful screening test of the quality of milk arriving in the Borough before it is bulked.

Any suspicious results are further investigated to check whether adulteration is taking place.

In connection with the standard of milk generally, a Working Party on Quality Milk Production has been considering what steps could or should be taken to improve the standard of milk supplies on a national basis. This Working Party was set up in 1951 as a result of representations concerning the gradual decline in the compositional quality of milk during recent years. One had hopes that their report would include a recommendation to replace the present presumptive standard with an absolute statutory standard so that producers who are content to market milk of inferior nutritive value would be forced to take positive steps in the matter. These hopes were not realised and the report, whilst acknowledging that it is very desirable to maintain milk at a satisfactory nutritional level, goes no further than to recommend a rather cumbersome advisory service as a long term policy. Thus the complacency of the producer of poor quality milk is to be left virtually undisturbed although he will continue to enjoy a guaranteed market for all the milk he can supply.

(b) Bacteriological Examination (Milk Cleanliness Tests).

MILK	Total No. of samples taken	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Pasteurised	176	78	7	89	2	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised	59	38	8	13	—	—	—
T.T. Raw	38	30	8	—	—	—	—
Undesignated	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilized	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	277	149	23	102	2	1	—

Trouble was experienced during periods of very hot weather with some of the Tuberculin Tested Milk distributed in the Borough.

A similar situation arose last year and for the same reasons, *i.e.*, the time of delivery of the milk at the dairy, which causes undue delay in handling, and in these circumstances it is not surprising that Methylene Blue failures occur at times.

Efforts to overcome the difficulties have been made from time to time but as the bad results only occur at infrequent intervals very little success has been achieved.

(c) Biological Tests (T.B. Inoculation Test).

MILK	No. of samples sent for examination	RESULTS	
		Positive	Negative
Tuberculin Tested	16	—	16
T.T. Channel Island	8	—	8
Undesignated	23	2	21
Undesignated Ch. Is.	2	—	2
TOTALS	49	2	47

The two positive results related to milk which was produced outside the Borough and the authorities responsible for further investigations were notified so that appropriate action could be taken under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 and Tuberculosis Orders. Fortunately, all the milk received in the

Borough from both sources was already being pasteurised on arrival and had thus been rendered safe before distribution.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The provisions of the Shops Act relating to heating, lighting, ventilation, washing and sanitary accommodation, and facilities for meals are administered by the Department and routine visits to check compliance with these requirements are carried out as a normal duty.

Nearly all shops in the Borough to which the Act applies are now officially recorded and comparatively few statutory contraventions have been found which call for more than informal warnings.

During the year 10 applications for exemption certificates were received and all were approved.

No. of shops now officially recorded	...	...	827
No. of inspections made during year	...	...	1825
Exemption Certificates in operation :			
(a) re sanitary accommodation	...	...	24
(b) re washing facilities	...	...	13
Exemption Certificates withdrawn :			
(a) re sanitary accommodation	...	...	1
(b) re washing facilities	...	...	1

Summary of Defects or Contraventions Remedied.

W.C.s provided	...	...	...	...	3
W.C.s repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	4
W.C. apartments repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	4
W.C.s cleansed	...	...	...	...	3
Washing facilities repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	10
Ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	2
Heating facilities provided	...	...	...	...	2
Premises without proper sanitary conveniences and washing facilities dealt with by issue of Exemption Certificates	...	...	...	...	10
TOTAL					38

HOUSING.

The housing picture has changed very little during the year and after the announcement that new legislation was pending it has really been a period of "marking time" to see what effect the proposed new Housing Act is going to have and whether it will in fact solve all the problems associated with housing.

Most important of these problems is the economic factor, which still remains the biggest headache in securing the repair of old property because fundamentally the issue is to strike a proper balance between the just claim of an owner for a fair return on an investment and that of the tenant for a satisfactory standard of repair and amenity in return for paying his rent.

Certainly the cost of repairs to-day bears no reasonable relationship to the rent yield of investment property and even a modest schedule of repairs can completely absorb the rent for many many years.

In my opinion the question of repairs can be a more formidable practical problem than that of condemning and clearing the true slum houses. The latter are, in most cases, worn out and have reached the end of their period of usefulness as dwellings. The preservation of houses, which from a practical aspect lend themselves to reconditioning so as to provide satisfactory accommodation for another 15 to 20 years is, however, also governed by the term

“ reasonable expense ” and since there is still no definition of this expression it is sometimes extremely difficult to decide how to apply it without giving rise to the most serious anomalies.

It is true that the social aspects of housing cannot be ignored ; it is equally true that the economic factor cannot be ignored and ultimately the problem has to be considered in that light and whether the New Act will help to find the answer remains to be seen.

Investigation of housing applications to check claims for priority on grounds of overcrowding or other special health needs is also undertaken and 106 visits were made for these purposes during the year. Although many claims have to be rejected in fairness to other applicants, recommendations for priority are made where circumstances justify such action.

Details of Action under Housing Acts 1936 to 1949.

Sections 11 and 12. (Demolition and Closing Orders).

No. of representations made to Local Authority	...	5
No. of Closing Orders made	... ..	1

Section 9. (Repair)

No. of Informal Notices served	...	...	...	41
No. of Informal Notices complied	...	...	...	4
No. of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	1
No. of defects found	...	...	...	636
No. of defects complied	...	...	...	138

The nature of the defects remedied is included elsewhere in this report.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948.

Inspection of factories, workplaces and premises used by outworkers has continued as in previous years and the following tables give details of the work carried out.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspec- tions</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	92	100	3	—
(ii) Factories not inc. in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	205	370	18	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	14	5	—	—
TOTALS ...	311	475	21	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	7	9	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	1	—	1	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	—	1	—
Sanitary conveniences :					
(a) insufficient	9	10	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	32	33	—	3	—
(c) not separate for sexes	2	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	5	7	—	2	—
TOTAL	56	63	—	7	—

3. Outworkers.

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making, etc. of wearing apparel	11	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	12	—	—	—	—	—

From August list :—

(a)	No. of lists received from employers	...	...	8*
(b)	No. of employers concerned	...	...	8
(c)	No. of outworkers involved	...	...	11
(d)	No. of outworkers involved in (c) living outside Borough			1
(e)	No. of lists received from outside authorities		...	2
(f)	No. of outworkers involved	...	...	2

* Returns sent in by 15 firms, of these only 8 showed outworkers employed.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Work under this heading consists mainly of periodic district surveys to ensure that no unauthorised camping is established without the knowledge of the Department.

These surveys are intensified during the holiday season when sometimes a van or a few tents are found and conditions are checked to ensure that no nuisance occurs whilst the dwellings remain in the Borough.

From time to time during the summer a number of tents were observed in the Warren and as no safe water supply, proper sanitary accommodation and refuse disposal facilities were available in this area, concern was expressed to the Parks Department, who control the land in question, on the grounds that insanitary conditions were likely to arise if this type of uncontrolled camping increased to any extent. The Parks Committee have had the matter under careful consideration in conjunction with the general question of future maintenance and development policy with regard to the Warren.

Two caravans are licensed under Sec. 269 of the Public Health Act for limited periods of up to 12 months ; both are stationed on individual sites and have proper water supply, sanitary accommodation, etc. and regular inspections have not revealed any contraventions of statutory requirements.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Seven premises are licensed under the provisions of the above Act and all are kept under close observation by the District Sanitary Inspectors, 44 visits being made for this purpose.

All the premises have been conducted satisfactorily and the conditions subject to which licences are granted have been properly observed.

<i>Total Manholes in Borough</i>	<i>Treatment carried out</i>	<i>Manholes Baited</i>	<i>AVERAGE PRE-BAIT TAKEN DURING TREAT- MENT</i>			
			<i>Complete Takes</i>	<i>Partial Takes</i>	<i>Total Takes</i>	<i>No Takes</i>
1321	March	357	69	13	82	275
	Sept.	250	64	6	70	180

RODENT CONTROL.

(Information supplied by Mr. L. F. Pattman, Authorised Officer for Rodent Control)

Work carried out by the Rodent Operator continues to give satisfactory results and it is pleasing to note that figures showing number of treatments carried out in 1953 are again less than in the preceding year.

The East Cliff Refuse Disposal Works is frequently inspected throughout the year, only minor infestations were found and these were promptly dealt with.

The Leas area has again received special attention, ably assisted by a member of the Parks Department who has particular knowledge of possible sources of infestation.

(a) Sewer Control.

Treatment of sewers was carried out at six monthly intervals during the year and the results are as follows :—

(b) Surface Control.

Types of Property	No. of Properties Inspected	No. of visits Recorded by Rodent Operator	Infestations found and treatments carried out.						No. of Bodies Recovered after Treatment		Poison Bait Consumed in ozs.
			Rats		Mice						
			Notification by Occupiers	Independent Investigation	Total	Notification by Occupiers	Independent Investigation	Total			
									Rats	Mice	
Agricultural ...	2	22	1	3	4	—	—	—	8	—	49
Business and Unclassified Premises ...	82	722	20	15	35	22	2	24	15	71	318
Corporation ...	14	130	4	10	14	—	—	—	9	—	21
Dwellings ...	351	2226	71	38	109	64	9	73	58	209	442
TOTALS ...	449	3100	96	66	162	86	11	97	90	280	830 (52lbs. approx.)

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

<i>Acts or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted</i>	<i>Default or Offence</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Fine</i>	<i>Costs</i>
Food and Drugs Act, 1938— Sec. 3	Selling whisky to which water had been added	Convicted and fined.	£10 0s. 0d.	£3 3s. 0d.
Folkestone Corporation Act, 1920—Sec. 32	Further summons respecting failing to pro- vide new refuse bin following conviction and fine in 1952 on original hearing.	Case adjourned on owner promis- ing to provide new bin. Undertaking kept and summons withdrawn.	—	—
Folkestone Corporation Act, 1920—Sec. 32	Two summonses for failure to comply with notices requiring provision of new refuse bins.	Cases adjourned on owner promis- ing to provide new bins. Undertaking kept and summons withdrawn.	—	—
Public Health Act, 1936—Sec. 93	Failure to comply with notice regarding defects of property.	Order made for abatement within 2 months.	—	—
Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Secs. 9 and 10	Summons in respect of sale of diseased chicken intended for but unfit for human consumption.	Convicted and fined.	£5 0s. 0d.	—

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Two hundred and seventy-five visits were made for enforcement of the provisions of the above Act and the various Orders made thereunder relating to the compulsory labelling of imported food. Constant supervision is needed to ensure compliance with these Orders and although no statutory proceedings were taken many traders were warned as to their responsibilities. There is really no excuse for traders to persistently ignore the Regulations and it is hoped that the warnings given will have the desired effect.

PART IV—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

On the 1st April, 1953, the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953, came into operation. These were in substitution for the Regulations of 1927 and amplified the precautionary measures against food poisoning.

CHICKENPOX.

Two cases were admitted to the Ashford Isolation Hospital and one to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

One of the patients, a male aged 56 years, was a visitor to the town and the other two cases were soldiers stationed at Shorncliffe Camp.

DIPHTHERIA.

For the second year in succession no cases of Diphtheria were notified.

A girl aged 16 years was admitted to the Ashford Isolation Hospital as a suspected case, but subsequently confirmed to be suffering from Acute Tonsillitis.

A boy of 6 years, who had been admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital for tonsillectomy, was transferred to the Dover Isolation Hospital and found to be suffering from Streptococcal sore throat.

DYSENTERY, Bacillary

Seventeen cases were notified during the year.

The cases were mainly from two private boarding schools in the town.

In the first instance seven boys, between the ages 9-13 years, were notified and one of the patients, who also had Measles, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital. Five other boys were reported as "carriers."

The second small outbreak concerned five girls between the ages of 9-14 years ; one, aged 9 years, was a patient in the Royal Victoria Hospital and transferred to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

Full investigations were carried out and all necessary precautions taken.

Two of the remaining cases were the parents of one of the boys referred to above ; two further cases were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital and the fifth case, a woman aged 61 years, was a patient in the Royal Victoria Hospital.

ENCEPHALITIS, Acute.

A woman of 37 years, suffering from a mild attack of Encephalitis following Influenza, was admitted to the Ashford Isolation Hospital.

ERYSIPELAS.

All the seventeen civilian cases were over the age of 25 years.

Three of these cases, together with the two military patients, were admitted to hospital.

A man aged 53 years was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital as a suspected case of Erysipelas, but later confirmed as suffering from industrial dermatitis.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS.

Two infants, aged 2 and 3 years respectively, were admitted to the Dover Hospital. The older child had been staying on holiday with his parents in a local boarding house, and the home conditions of the other child were unsuitable.

GERMAN MEASLES.

A girl of 6 years was admitted to the Ashford Isolation Hospital as a suspected case of Scarlet Fever, but the diagnosis was later confirmed as German Measles.

INFLUENZA.

There was a sharp rise in the prevalence of Influenza during the early part of the year ; the disease was of a relatively mild form with a duration of 4-5 days. The illness affected old people with greater severity than the young and middle aged.

Twenty-seven cases of Influenzal Pneumonia were notified.

MALARIA “ Relapse ”

Ten military cases, members of H.M. Forces who had contracted B.T. Malaria whilst serving abroad, were notified and admitted to the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe.

MEASLES.

An outbreak of 933 cases of Measles, mainly amongst children under the age of 10 years, occurred during the first half of the year.

Eight of the children were admitted to hospital.

Two suspected cases were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital ; the first, a woman aged 60, was amended to Acute Seborrhæic Dermatitis and the second case, a visitor aged 21 years, not confirmed.

MENINGITIS.

A suspected case of Meningitis, a girl of 9 years, was admitted for observation to the Dover Isolation Hospital ; the diagnosis was subsequently confirmed as Acute Pharyngitis and Cervical Adenitis.

MUMPS.

A girl of 3 years was admitted to the Ashford Isolation Hospital as a suspected case of Mumps but she was found to be suffering from Acute Bilateral Otorrhoea.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

A child of two weeks, notified as suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum, was treated at home ; her vision was unimpaired.

POLIOMYELITIS—Infantile Paralysis.

Four cases of Paralytic Poliomyelitis were confirmed and admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

Two of the patients, both males aged 20 years and temporary residents of the Borough, died ; the other two cases were males aged 5 and 29 years respectively.

Two suspected cases, a boy of 4 years and a girl of 9 years, were also admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital and in both cases the diagnosis subsequently amended to Streptococcal Tonsillitis.

PNEUMONIA, Influenzal and Primary.

Twenty-seven of the 75 cases notified were classified as “ Influenzal.”

Seventeen were infants under the age of 5 years, 13 were school children, 10 between the ages of 15-44 and 35 over the age of 45 years.

Three of the patients were admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital and one to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

Two suspected cases were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital and the diagnosis amended to Bronchitis.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Of the cases notified three were between the ages of 19-24 and the other six between 26-36 years.

Two of the women were confined at home, four were patients in the Royal Victoria Hospital and the remaining three in the Military Families Hospital, Shorncliffe.

SCARLET FEVER.

Thirty-two civilian cases were notified.

The disease generally was of a mild character and affected children under the age of 14 years. Only in ten special cases, where complications were present or the home conditions unsuitable, were the patients admitted to an Isolation Hospital.

A soldier aged 18 years, stationed at Shorncliffe Camp, was originally admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital as a suspected case of German Measles but this was later amended to Scarlet Fever.

SMALLPOX.

No cases of Smallpox were notified.

On one occasion I was asked by a local practitioner to see a visitor who was staying in one of the hotels. The patient, a man of 56 years, had only been in Folkestone a few days and had a very extensive rash on his body, soles of feet and in his mouth. Dr. F. L. Cassidi, the Smallpox Consultant for this area, was called and confirmed that the patient was suffering from a very severe form of Chickenpox, and he was admitted to the Ashford Isolation Hospital.

Dr. Cassidi resigned his appointment on the 30th September, 1953, and the new Consultant will be Dr. F. Rex Fletcher.

TYPHOID FEVER “Suspect.”

A woman aged 70 years was admitted to the Ashford Isolation Hospital but Typhoid Fever was not confirmed, and the diagnosis amended to “Pyrexia of Unknown Origin.”

WHOOPING COUGH.

Two hundred and thirty cases were notified during 1953 compared with 26 in 1952 ; all but 12 were notified during the second half of the year.

Only 7 of the patients were over the age of 10 years.

Three of the children, two from the Cranbourne Children's Home and one from the Military Families Transit Camp, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

FOOD POISONING.

Two incidents, involving 11 persons, were notified and investigated. A summary of the findings is as follows :—

<i>Incident.</i>	<i>Cases Involved.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Organisms or other agents responsible.</i>	<i>Food Involved.</i>
No. 1	10	—	Organism not determined.	See below *
No. 2	1	—	Salmonella Enteritis.	None available.

* The outbreak was at a local hotel and a large variety of foods may have been involved, but an ox tongue was the most probable vehicle of infection.

Three suspected cases were reported but after full investigation were not confirmed.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of primary notifications received in 1953 was 44 compared with 25 for 1952 and 40 for 1951.

There were 10 deaths compared with 12 in 1952. The death rate from Tuberculosis was 0.23 per 1,000 Home Population compared with 0.20 for England and Wales.

(a) Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, and Public Health Act 1936 (Section 172).

No action under the above two sections was taken during the year.

(b) New cases and mortality during 1953.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
5-14	...	2	3	1	—	—	—	—
15-24	...	3	3	3	1	—	—	—
25-34	...	4	2	1	1	—	—	—
35-44	...	5	1	—	1	2	1	—
45-54	...	2	1	—	1	1	—	—
55-64	...	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
65 and upwards	...	2	2	—	1	3	—	—
TOTALS	...	20	12	6	6	7	2	1

No. of deaths from Tuberculous Meningitis ... 1

No. of deaths from unnotified Tuberculosis :

(a) Pulmonary ... 2

(b) Non-Pulmonary ... 2

No. of new cases of Tuberculosis admitted to hospital during the year :

(a) Pulmonary ... 18

(b) Non-Pulmonary ... 6

(c) Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On Register at 1st January, 1953	91	94	11	8	204
Primary Notifications	20	12	6	6	44
Other Additions (returned to district, transferred from other areas, etc.)	9	10	4	1	24
TOTAL	120	116	21	15	272
Removed (died, left district, recovered, non-tuberculous, etc.)	24	20	7	—	51
Remaining on Register at 31st December, 1953	96	96	14	15	221

(d) New Cases of Tuberculosis during 1953—Occupation of Patients.

			<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Total</i>
			<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Bus Conductor	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Bus Driver	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Butcher	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
Carpenter	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
Carpet Planner	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
Engineer	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Hawker	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Home Duties	...	...	—	6	—	4	10
H.M. Forces	...	...	2	—	2	—	4
Infant	...	...	—	—	—	1	1
Labourer	...	...	5	—	—	—	5
Merchant Navy	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Motor Mechanic	...	...	4	—	—	—	4
Painter	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Scholars	...	...	3	4	—	—	7
Secretary	...	...	—	—	—	1	1
Shop Assistant	...	...	—	2	—	—	2
Unknown	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
			20	12	6	6	44

(e) Chest Clinic and Refill Clinic.

Dr. R. M. Inglis, Acting Chest Physician, has supplied the following information regarding attendances during 1953 of patients at the Folkestone Chest and Refill Clinics :—

FOLKESTONE CHEST CLINIC.

Attendances of new patients	...	...	...	406
Total attendances	...	...	...	1,724
B.C.G. vaccinations of contacts during year	...	...	...	48

FOLKESTONE REFILL CLINIC.

(Treatment by Artificial Pneumothorax and Pneumoperitoneum)

Number of attendances during the year	...	2,080
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INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1953.

Confirmed Cases of Infectious Disease among the Civilian and Military Population during 1953.

Disease	Civilian Cases										Military Cases	Total Cases Notified (Civilian and Military)	Admitted to Hospital
	Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs	3-4 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 and over	All Ages			
Dysentery	—	—	—	4	9	—	3	1	—	17	—	17	5
Bacillary	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Encephalitis, Acute (Post Infectious)	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	4	17	2	19	5
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.T. "Relapse"	29	169	218	491	14	8	4	—	—	933	10	10	10
Measles	1	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	4	6	—	1	3	7	10	25	75	—	75	—
Pneumonia, Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
(Primary or Influenzal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis,	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	4	—	4	4
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	9	—	9	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	8	17	6	—	—	—	—	32	1	33	11
Scarlet Fever	15	50	57	101	2	3	2	—	—	230	—	230	3
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	52	224	289	626	32	19	28	20	29	1319	13	1332	58

Ward Distribution of Cases of Infectious Diseases among the Civilian Population during 1953.

DISEASE	Central	Cheriton	East	Foord	Harbour	Harvey	Morehall	Park	Sandgate	TOTAL
Dysentery, Bacillary	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	14	17
Encephalitis, Acute	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
(Post Infectious)										
Erysipelas	1	5	—	3	2	3	1	—	2	17
Measles	62	177	175	126	85	40	75	129	64	933
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia, Acute										
(Primary or Influenzal)	3	10	16	5	14	6	6	8	7	75
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	3	9*
Scarlet Fever	1	12	4	3	3	1	1	1	6	32
Whooping Cough	11	39	42	44	20	7	22	39	6	230
TOTALS	78	245	241	183	125	58	105	182	102	1319

* 4 of these women were patients in the Royal Victoria Hospital (Park Ward) and 3 in the Military Families Hospital (Sandgate Ward).

PART V.—PORT OF FOLKESTONE.

Public Health Dept.,

Foord Road,

Folkestone.

March, 1954.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH
AND PORT OF FOLKESTONE.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit the Annual Report on the medical aspect of the working
of the Port of Folkestone for 1953.

Regular boat services during the year have been as follows :—

(a) *From Calais.*

- (1) Daily passenger service by French steamer, Cote D'Azur,
and reliefs by British Railways steamer, from 1st January to
December, 1953.

(Outward bound service took Golden Arrow passengers).

(b) *From Boulogne.*

- (1) Daily evening passenger service from 29th May to 3rd
October, 1953.

- (2) Daily morning passenger service from 30th May to 2nd
October, 1953.

The Flushing service did not run this year.

The usual cargo service has been maintained to and from Calais and
Boulogne.

There has been a decrease of 54,708 passengers arriving at and departing
from the Port compared with 1952 ; the gross figures for the past four years
being :—

		1950	1951	1952	1953
Inwards	...	250,002	285,782	260,975	224,526
Outwards	...	223,446	251,405	237,622	219,363

The number of aliens arriving has also shown a decrease as will be seen
from the following summary :

		1950	1951	1952	1953
Arrived	...	61,840	65,928	61,624	54,821
Medically examined	...	7,447	10,740	8,564	7,062
Certificates issued	...	7	10	20	12
Percentage examined	...	12	16	13.9	12.9

The aliens arriving to take up employment here continue to come mainly
from Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Germany and France.

There has been a further fall in the number of men coming to take up
employment in 1953 as compared with 1951 and 1952 ; this is due to the falling
off in the number of aliens coming to work as coal miners, tinplate workers,
brickyard workers and railway workers. Men continued to arrive for technical
and professional employment with firms and as hotel workers.

The women were mainly domestics, children's nurses and governesses, student nurses, ward orderlies, textile workers, etc.

Most of the aliens have had no previous examination for fitness to take up employment here and I still consider it desirable that preliminary examinations in the countries of origin be carried out, since in the time available to the Medical Inspector here it is not possible to carry out comprehensive medical examinations which may exclude latent disease.

Twelve medical certificates were issued as a result of inspection under the Aliens Order ; 3 of the aliens were landed conditionally, one unconditionally and the remaining eight (6 for medical conditions and 2 for physical incapacity) were not permitted to land.

Six patients arriving at the Harbour (accident cases, chronic illness, tuberculosis and mental cases) were examined to ensure their fitness to proceed to a pre-arranged destination in England.

The Folkestone Port Health Authority has now become associated with the Association of Sea and Airport Authorities. This Association exists to keep Local Authorities in touch with the latest developments in Port Health Control.

In conclusion I would like to express my appreciation of the efficient work carried out by the Medical and Nursing staff at the Harbour, and also to the unfailing and effective co-operation with us of the Immigration Officials, Customs Officials and Ships' staffs.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. F. H. McELLIGOTT,

Port Medical Officer.

SECTION II.—Amount of shipping entering the district during the year.

TABLE B.

<i>Ships from</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number Inspected By the Med. Officer of Health</i>	<i>By the Sanitary Inspector</i>	<i>Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage, in- fectious disease on board</i>
Foreign Ports	811	817,701	—	7	—
Coastwise	5	1,435	—	—	—
TOTAL	816	819,136	—	7*	—

* These 7 vessels were regularly inspected. Total number of inspections — 253

SECTION III.—Character of shipping and trade during the year.

TABLE C.

Passenger Traffic	...	{ Number of Passengers — INWARDS : 224,526 { Number of Passengers — OUTWARDS : 219,363
Cargo Traffic	...	{ Principal IMPORTS — Dates, nuts, fruit, vegetables, preserved fruit, fish, wines and spirits, sugar chocolate for manufacture of confectionery, horses and general cargo of miscellaneous character. { Principal EXPORTS — Motor-cycles, horses, fish and general merchandise.
Principal Ports from which ships arrive—Calais and Boulogne.		

SECTION IV.—Inland barge traffic.

Number and tonnage using the district and places served by the traffic.
NIL.

SECTION V.—Water Supply.

NO CHANGE

SECTION VI.—Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

NO CHANGE.

SECTION VII.—Smallpox.

(1) Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.
Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.

(2) Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.

Patients suffering from Smallpox would be removed by arrangement with the Canterbury City Ambulance Service, which authority is responsible for the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.

(3) **Name of smallpox consultant available.**

Dr. F. L. Cassidi resigned on the 30th September, 1953. The new Smallpox Consultant for this area will be Dr. Rex Fletcher of Maypole Cottage, Hawkinge, Kent (Tel. No. Hawkinge 370). His address from 1st June, 1954, will be 30, Cheriton Gardens, Folkestone (Tel. No. Folkestone 3688).

(4) **Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.**

The Pathological Laboratories, County Hall, Maidstone.

SECTION VIII.—Venereal Disease.

Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangements, including in-patient treatment and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.

Clinics are available as follows :—

General Hospital,

King's Avenue, Ashford ... Wednesdays and Saturdays—11 to 12 noon.

Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover Mondays and Thursdays—6 to 7 p.m.

Kent and Canterbury Hospital,
Canterbury ... Tuesdays and Fridays—5 to 6.30 p.m.

General Hospital, St. Peter's
Road, Margate ... Tuesdays and Fridays—11 to 12 noon

In-patient treatment is available at all of these hospitals. Where necessary full information supplied to seamen concerned.

SECTION IX.—Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships.

TABLE D.

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	—	—	—	—
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival ...	—	—	—	—
Cases landed from other ships ...	—	—	—	—

A short account should be given of the measures taken on the arrival by ships of (a) any case of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus or relapsing fever included in Table D ; (b) any suspected cases of any such disease.

No action necessary during the year.

SECTION X.—Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships.

No cases occurred during the year.

SECTION XI.—Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague.

No action necessary during the year.

SECTION XII.—Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports .

(1) Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

Formal inspections carried out by Dover Health Staff and amplified by local Port Health Inspectors during course of routine inspection of vessels.

(2) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.

Facilities exist for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents at the County Laboratory, Maidstone.

None of the rodents sent for examination during the year.

(3) Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the methods used, and, if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.

Harbour district treated as necessary by Rodent Operators of the British Railways Southern Region and assistance given by the Borough Rodent Operator as required, there being complete liaison between the two authorities.

When necessary ships are treated with Hydrogen Cyanide by the Fumigation Services Ltd., Barking, Essex, under the direction of the Dover Port Health Inspectors.

(4) Progress in the rat-proofing of ships.

Not found necessary.

TABLE E.

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.

Category					Number
Black rats	Nil
Brown rats	...	...	...	...
Species not known	...	...	...	...
Sent for examination	...	...	...	...
Infected with plague	...	...	...	...

TABLE F.

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

None issued—Folkestone is not an approved port.

Certificates for vessels owned by the British Railways and using this port are issued by the Dover Port Health Authority.

SECTION XIII.—Inspection of ships for nuisances.

TABLE G.

Inspections and Notices.

Nature and number of Inspections		Notices served		Result of serving Notices
		Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
General inspection of crews' quarters, food preparing places, etc.	253	—	—	—
TOTAL	253	—	—	—

SECTION XIV.—Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations 1934 and 1948.
NO CHANGE.

SECTION XV.—Medical Inspection of Aliens (applicable only to ports approved for the landing of aliens).

(1) List of Medical Inspectors of Aliens holding warrants of Appointment.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Date of Resignation</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>
R. F. H. McElligott ...	28.10.49	—	M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
J. H. Campbell ...	16.4.51	—	M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
H. Yates	8.10.52	—	M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

All the Medical Inspectors were employed on a part-time basis.

(2) List of other staff engaged on this work.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Nature of Appointment</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>
Mrs. D. Summerfield	Nurse-Attendant (Part-time)	1937	S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V. and S.N. Cert. of R.S.I.

(3) Organisation of work.

Dr. R. F. H. McElligott, with the assistance of Mrs. D. Summerfield, Nurse-Attendant, is responsible for the organisation of the work.

(4) Nature and amount of aliens traffic.

The aliens arriving to take up employment in this country continue to come mainly from Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Germany and France.

1,502 fewer aliens were examined in 1953 compared with 1952 ; this was mainly due to the falling off in the number of Italians coming to work in the coal mines, tinsplate works, brickyards and railways.

Men continue to arrive for technical and professional employment with firms and as hotel workers. The women were mainly domestics, children’s nurses and governesses, student nurses, ward orderlies, textile workers, etc.

A summary of the number of aliens arriving, examined and certificates issued during 1953 is set out below :—

A. Total number of arriving vessels carrying aliens

(a) Passenger	...	...	...	...	619
(b) Cargo	...	...	...	...	47
		TOTAL	...	...	666

B. Total number of aliens (excluding transmigrants)—

(a) Arriving at the port	...	...	...	54,821
(b) Medically inspected	...	...	...	—
(c) Medically examined	...	...	...	7,062

C.

Certificates issued	Aliens permitted to land		Aliens not permitted to land	Total
	Unconditionally	Conditionally		
(a) Unsound mind or mentally defective ...	—	—	—	—
(b) Undesirable for medical reasons	—	—	6	6
(c) Physical incapacity	1	3	2	6
(d) Acute infectious disease ...	—	—	—	—
(e) Conditionally landed for adequate medical examination ...	—	—	—	—

D. Transmigrants landing and medically examined

8

(a) Verminous	} Nil.
(b) Trachoma	
(c) Favus	
(d) Other diseases	

E. Analysis of aliens referred by Immigration Officer for medical examination.

		Number examined	Certificates issued for
(i) Ministry of Labour permits (M.L.)	...	6,599	7
(ii) Immigrants without M.L. permits	...	374	1
(iii) Others remaining more than 3 months and intending to take up employment	...	34	1
(iv) Students	...	19	—
(v) Visiting for health reasons	...	10	—
(vi) Appearing to the Immigration Officer to be :—			
(a) not in robust health	...	17	2
(b) mentally or physically abnormal or subnormal	...	1	1
(c) bodily dirty	...	—	—
(d) in need of medical examination for other special reason	...	—	—
(vii) Seamen or airmen travelling as passengers	...	—	—
	TOTAL	7,054*	12

* Plus 8 transmigrants.

5. Accommodation for medical inspection and examination.

The usual practice of carrying out the examinations in cabins on board passenger ships has been continued.

SECTION XVI.—Miscellaneous.

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

NO CHANGE

SECTION XVII.—Food Inspection.

Information supplied by L. H. Vale, Esq., Chief Sanitary Inspector for Borough and Port of Folkestone.

(1) Summary of Foodstuffs imported during 1953.

FOODSTUFF	CALAIS		BOULOGNE	
	tons	cwts.	tons	cwts.
Chocolate	—	—	20	8
Dates	84	19	2261	15
Fish	5	2	34	2
Fruit	—	—	137	2
Nuts	9	17	75	8
Poultry	—	—	9	2
Preserved Fruit	66	15	2	3
Preserved Meat	—	6	2	5
Rice	2	10	—	—
Shrimps	—	—	2	2
Sugar	90	15	—	—
Truffles	—	2	—	—
Vegetables	—	—	70	7
TOTALS ...	260	6	2614	14

GRAND TOTAL : 2,875 tons.

(2) Foodstuffs condemned.

NIL

(3) Visits to Port.

The Port Health Inspectors made 577 visits during the year.

(4) Number of Samples of Food examined by :—

(a) *Bacteriologist* : Nil

(b) *Analyst* : 2 samples.

(Chemical examination).

Nature of Sample	Result of Analysis	Remarks
Chocolate ...	The material was free from arsenic, metallic contamination and preservative. The fat was quite free from rancidity.	Satisfactory
Assorted Glace Fruit ...	Contained trace of sulphur dioxide estimated to be less than 30 parts per million, metallic contamination was negligible.	Satisfactory

(5) Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1937.

One Case—Salame Sausages without “ Official Certificate ”—was landed from Italy. Importation was prohibited.

Part VI. — METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1953.

Information supplied by E. L. Allman, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Month	Air Pressure at M.S.L. (Millibars)			Temperature (Degrees F.)					No. of Ground Frosts	Sunshine Hours				Rainfall Inches			Humidity
	Mean	Highest	Lowest	Mean Dry	Mean Wet	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean 4ft. in Ground		Total	Daily Average	Days of Sunshine	Sunniest Day	Total	Days of Rain (over .01)	Greatest Fall in one day	
January	1021.3	1036.0	996.4	38.6	37.4	42.3	35.1	45.1	16	32.2	1.04	14	7.2	.99	11	.26	89.8
February	1017.4	1038.1	967.1	38.6	37.1	43.3	34.8	44.3	14	71.6	2.56	20	8.8	2.25	11	.47	86.7
March	1030.0	1042.6	1003.6	41.4	39.1	48.1	35.7	45.1	14	145.5	4.69	27	10.0	.22	6	.10	83.2
April	1012.7	1022.4	993.1	47.9	44.9	52.6	41.8	47.6	6	185.9	6.20	30	12.9	1.42	14	.27	79.6
May	1018.2	1028.4	1002.2	55.7	51.5	61.0	48.7	51.8	1	260.8	8.41	30	13.9	1.68	8	.93	74.2
June	1012.6	1021.5	1001.3	58.9	54.9	64.2	52.4	56.1	0	229.9	7.66	28	14.8	2.59	12	.91	77.2
July	1013.2	1022.8	1000.3	61.6	58.0	66.4	55.3	59.4	0	194.1	6.26	28	14.1	4.21	18	1.20	79.4
August	1017.7	1025.8	1001.8	64.5	59.3	70.1	56.8	61.1	0	237.8	7.67	30	13.0	2.47	11	.93	72.5
September	1014.8	1033.0	994.9	60.9	56.4	66.6	53.9	60.8	0	210.1	7.0	29	12.3	3.28	13	1.05	74.5
October	1018.3	1033.0	1000.4	55.1	52.3	59.4	50.4	58.4	0	97.9	3.16	23	9.2	2.65	12	.44	82.2
November	1021.6	1033.3	996.4	49.9	47.6	53.3	45.6	54.7	1	48.9	1.63	19	7.9	1.56	9	.56	84.2
December	1020.9	1027.8	1010.1	46.7	45.0	50.7	43.8	52.5	2	49.3	1.59	20	6.0	1.41	10	.62	86.9

Heights Above Mean Sea Level { (Barometer Cistern 150Ft.
(Rain Gauge Site 128 Ft.

Heights above Ground { Rim of Rain Gauge 12ins.
Thermometers 4ft.
Sunshine Recorder 27ft.

Highest Max. 83° on 12th August
Lowest Min. 25° on 8th February
Lowest Grass Min. 18° on 8th February

